A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF A NEW ESTABLISHMENT FOR THE SALE OF HATS.—Messes have a James mear respectfully announce that they will open, on Christmas Eve, their new establishment, in Copd. Degroot's Present House, Broadway. In appearing to the public in behalf of this emterprise, it would not be sanits to softe their determination to merit encourage ment by farmaling a first class Hat, distinguished by its appearance of refinement, excellence and especiarity of maspeciative of refinement, excellence and especiarity of maspeciarities of refinement, excellence and especiarity of maspeciarities of refinement, excellence and especiarity of maspeciarities of refinement. Mr. James, the first to remier the agenciant of their business. Mr. James, the first to remier the bend, has by his improvements, become well known to the bend, has by his improvements, become well known to the fishionable community for his classical taste in its confushionable community for his personal supervision—a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hotas will be under his personal supervision—a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hotas will be under his personal supervision—a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hotas will be under his personal supervision—a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hotas will be under his personal supervision—a guarantee to all gentlemen of taste and refinement that his display of Hotas will be under his personal supervision—a guarantee to all gentlements.

LEARY & Co. FESTIVAL HAT.-The January LEARY & CO. FESTIVAL HAT.—Inc January

This beautiful specimen of the art of hatting is offered to
our costoners as an earnest of our great patterns to insert
February and March, 1855, for the production of which is
being made the most extensive preparations.

LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

WINTER AND ITS COSTUMES .- The outer WINTER AND ITS COSTUMES.—The outer the contribution which fashion has introduced this senson for gentlemen's wear, comprises a great variety of shapes and names, and we recommend any friend of ours, who desires to be gracefully fitted with just the kind of winter habit most satisable to his style of figure, to visit the well known establement of W. T. Jennikos & Co., No. 231 Hondaway. Their stock presents an epitome of every device in the way of Overcoats. Oversacks, Taims. Cloaks, Wrappers, Palestots, &c., &c., which has been issued for the current winter. In material, cut and workmanship they have no equals in any ready made stock in the city, nor can they be surpassed by the establishments that confine themselves exclusively to the execution of orders. We only echo public opinion, founded on twenty-five years' experience, when we say that the firm, of Jennikos & Co., have obtained for their readymade clothing a celebrity equal to that of any made to measure, here or elsewhere. In the order department the most accomplished cutters are employed, and a suit can be made to measure in a few hours, i required.

Executives. Presents.—There is

nothing more suitable for a handsome present thin a hand-some set of Furant this season of the year, more particularly from their being so fashionable; and we don't know of any place where you can get better suited than at Young's Fur Extallerment. No. 22 Howers, near Hesterat. You can depend upon getting a good and cheap article.

FASHIONABLE WINTER CLOTHING .- As our

HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- New and appropriate HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—New and appropriate
articles for presents can be found in abundance at Harmine's, No. 419 Brondway. French, English and German
Toys and Games, of every description. Also, the celebrated
Crying Endies, all sizes, to which the attention of those who
are in search of something entable for the little ones is directed. An early call will enable the purchaser to sake a
good selection.

Next door to the corner of Canal-yt.

INDIA SCARFS FROM AUCTION .- Mr. FOUNTAIN,

Hosiery, Undergarments, Gloves, Yarn-WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.—Merchants replenishing their assortments should examine the various styles, offored at low prices, at NO. 104 BOWERY, near Grandest.

A. RANKIN & Co., Importers and Manufacturers.

Boys' Tool Chests .- Tools of the best quality, boxes of black walnut. Also, English, Germa American Skates. For sale by S. Conovs S. Conover, No. 293 Broadway,

Tonler Slippers .- Ladies will find at Canrealitys, No. 356 howery, a most appropriate gift for their gentlemen acquaintances, in his assortment of rich and elegant Embrodered Toilet Sippers—a present that could not fail to be acceptable to any one possessing taste and a proper appreciation of comfort. The demand for these articles the last Holiday senson was so great that a large number were disappointed from CANTRELL's inability to supply all his orders. Apply early.

COMFORT IN COLD WEATHER .- A WARM, chatic Undervest, one that will be durable and un-shrinkable, is, of all things, needed at this season. Those who study economy, who wish the best goods at low prices, luy of the importers and manufacturers.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

A clear voice for the Holidays may be en oyed through all weathers, by using, occasionally, Stain-an's Indian Cough Resigny—price one and two shillings. C. V. Clickener & Co., No. 81 Barclay-st., and E. M. Guion, Bowery, cor. Grand-st.

An Incident,—A gentleman of our acquaintance, who is the partner of one of the most amiable creatures ever man possessed for a wifs, in the course of conversation, the other day, told us he was anxious to make some kind of a present to his 'dearly beloved' on Christmas, but for the life of him he could not tell what to get. Just at that mement we happened to be in the vicinity of KNOX's celebrated Hat Establishment, No. 128 Funton-at., and as we were passing it, a haly, who was in company with her hasband mast shend of us, glancing her eyes at the extensive and beautiful assortment of rare and elegant fars which that enterprising tradesman is now provided with, remarked to ker heige lord, 'These, Charles, if you want to give me something for my Christmas that I will really prize, just call on Mr. KNOX, and buy me a handsome Victorine, Muff and Cuffa. We did not hear what response the husband made; but the hint was a god-send to our troubled friend, who instantly wheeled round into Mr. KNOX's Store, andwell, no matter, his 'dearly beloved' will on Saturday next end connecting in her stocking. We will merely add that KNOX has a really elegant stock of fashionable Furs, both for Ledies, Gentlemen and Cindiren, and that be solbs them at exceedingly moderate prices. We advise all good hasbands, who wish to follow our triend's example, to give Mr. K. a call et ance. AN INCIDENT .- A gentleman of our acquaint-

The Juveniles' Christmas is close at hand and children are rejoicing in the prospect of fun, frole and lots of Toys. Those who love to gratify the young 'une in their innocent pastimes, will certainly call early at Tortus's Emporeures, No. 345 Brosiway. Tuttle is the acting business partner of old Santa Claus, and always keeps the choicest collection of his stores on hand. By no means be too late in selecting. No place like Tuttle's.

MUSICAL PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS. We would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of Mr. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway. Those in search of valuable presents, as Houthay Giffs of a useful and elegant description, should call at his ware rooms No. 500 Broadway.

A FEW DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY .- MIL-LEFONT'S Parisian manufactured Slippers, can be obtained at his agency in this country, No. 79 Bleecker-st., at less prices than are charged by manufacturers throughout the city for the imitated article. Remember this, laties, and which in want of French Slippers, or any article of foot covering, call at SMITH'S, No. 79 Bleecker-st.

HOLIDAY EMBELLISHMENTS .- There is no way to sustain reputation but to increase it. The memory of the Past becomes dim unless refreshed by new achievements. For particulars see Wood's Four Dollar Hats FOR THE Hottleavs, on sale at No. 572 Broadway, under the Metropolitan Hotel, adjoining Niblo's Garden.

Ladies wishing to purchase Caps and Head-dresses would do well to call at No. 131 Springst, third block west of Broadway, at Madam Lavexy's Show-Room, as ahe has just received several cases, from Paris, of the latest and most fashionable style, which will be opened on Thursday, '36 of December. Ladies will do well by calling, at the prices are surprisingly low.

WHITE HANDS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.-Ladies who wear India Rubber Gloves, may be sure of soft, white hands; they are made long to protect the wrists. Salt heum and chapped hands cured by their use. For sale at Nos. 347 and 601 Broadway, and No. 60 Kast Brosdway, and by all Rubber Dealers. Divisers will find the Lined Rubber Gloves very desirable at this season of the year.

INDIA RUBBER CANES FOR HOLIDAY PRES-INDIA RUBBER CANES FOR HOLIDAY PRES-ENTS.—Nothing has ever been thrown before the public which so much excited the curiosity of people as the India Rubber Canes, on account of its beauty, clearing an nov-elty, they surpass all other canes, in every desirable at this time for Holiday presents. They are for sale eleganity mounted at Genin's Bassai, Tufary, Young & Ellis, No. 247 Broadway; Tenney, Broadway, corner of Murray-ett. Neal, Carroll & Hutchisson, No. 347 Broadway; Leary & Co., Astor House; Geo. Tutle, No. 343 Broadway, and by the exclusive manufacturer. L. P. PORTER, No. 43 Maiden-lane.

For Christmas and New-Year Presents a suit of Furs is very suitable, suited to the wants of many. At Thosseson & Rossizer's, Importers of Skins, manufacturers of fine Furs, No. 19 Maidemlane, may be found suite for Children, suits for Misses and suits for Ladies, each unit article to the description of Fur that it may suit the weather. T & R are confident that all parties may be suited who will call.

T & R. are considered as number of articles suited to the themen will also find a number of articles suited to their wants, such as Fur Mufflers, Fur Gloves, Capes, Fur Considered, Robes of various kinds.

I on THE HOLIDAYS .- Gentlemen who wish in the calls on New Year's Day with any credit to themas must not forset the importance of frees. The wise
is the reminded that the Fashicoable Clothing Esas ment of H. L. Fosyer, No. 28 Courtlands at, is the
assumable place to flee to, where they can purchase all
as of dress to adom the clay-built tabernacis, the body,
as in partant occasions, and where the most fastidious
as pieceed.

New Fruits; also, Sugars, Teas and on, at great bargains. The best of Dairy Butter at the large market price. A. PARKER, Temperance Store, No. 44 Broome, corner of Ludlow-st. Wax, Sperm and a large assortment of Candles. Winter Oil only 6, 4 gallon. Also, low price Raisins, only 5 cents 4 h. Curranta, Sc.

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, A NEW ENGLISH
GARL.—The Toy Berar of ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway, is the store for all to visit, in the aelection of
Presents for the holidays. Every variety of Fancy Goods,
from the richest inlaid Tables and Work Boxes to a penny
Whidele, will be found in this extensive Bassar; and being
all imported by Mr. ROGERS, in connection with his shop
in London, can and will be sold at prices to suit.

MOSERS AND CHILLES & HOME JOURNAL.—Off Saturday next. (Jan. 1, the first number of the new and brilliant series for 1853 will be issued. Those who desire to begin with the year, and secure all the chapters of the beau-ries lovel, now ready for publication in the columns of The Home Journal, may do so by sending their subscrip-tions at once to the office of publication, No. 107 Fulton st. Terms only \$2 a year. Subscribe without delay.

BRADY'S MINIATURE DAGUERREOTYPES, put up in fine English Gold Loctets, Pins, Ring, K-ys, Seals, &c. Also, rich and elegant Fancy Cases of various styles, in Velvet, Papier Macisk, Pearl and Tortoiss Suell, beautifully inhaid, for sale at his Gallery, No. 205 Broadway.

SPIRIT MESSENGER AND HARMONIAL AD-

VOCATE-R. P. Ambler, Editor and Medium, Publishe i by R. P. AMBLER & Co., No. 30 Nassau-st., N. Y. CURTAIN MATERIALS AT REDUCED PRICES .-

Lace Curtains from \$4 to \$30.

Muslin Curtains from \$1 to \$30.

Muslin Curtains from \$1 to \$10.

Brocatelles, Satin De Laines, Worsted Damask.

Cornices and all other Trimmings at prices 30 per cent.

less than usual at other stores.

N. B.—Window Shades of every description.

Kelty & Feeguson, No. 299j Broadway.

When death is at the door the remedy

which would have saved life, if administered in time, comes too late. Do not trifle with disease. Rely upon it, that when the stomach will not digest food, when faintness and lassifued pervade the system, when the sheep is disturbed the appetite feelle, the mind lethargic the nerves unnaturally sensitive, and the head confused; rely upon it, that whenese symptoms occur, the powers of vitality are failing, and that, unless the mischief is promptly checked, by will be shortened, as well as rendered missrable. Now we know from a wars of testimony, greater than was ever before accumulated in favor of one remedy, that Hodylann's 'Great Sandard's and the risk of the same and the same and the same and the risk of the same and in the end, entirely move all of these disorders, as surely as a mathematical process will solve a problem. Who, then, will endure the egony, and the risk of life, with health and safety within reach!

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Falton.

For sale in New-York by A. B. & D. Sands, corner Fatton and William-sts; C. Ring, corner Broadway and John-st; Dr. Doolittle, No. 141 Grand-st, and by Mrs. Hays, in Brooklyn.

Most Conclusive Facts .- Extracts from Most Conglusive Facts.—Extracts from the last Monthly Report of Dr. Hastings, of London, for the month ending Nov. 20, 1852, "out of all the cases of Fulmonary Consumption which have been under my treatment during the last year. Thirty-seven have been pronounced perfectly cured and dismissed since the 20th day of October, of which five were Males and Thirty-two Femiles. The following table will show, at a glance, at what period of life the disease most frequently occurred:

Between the age of 10 and 15 1...1 Male.

Between the age of 15 and 25 5...0 Male.

Between the age of 25 and 30 10...0 Male.

Between the age of 35 and 40 1...0 Male.

Between the age of 35 and 40 1...0 Male.

Between the age of 35 and 40 1...0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50 0...0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50 0...0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50 0...0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50 0...0 Male.

Between the age of 45 and 50 0...0 Male.

disine.

C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 31 Burclay-st., are the General Agents for Dr. Hastings in America, to whom all orders should be addressed. FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and

Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, No. 142 Washington-st., Boston

M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS have now be-M'Lane's Liver Pills have now become the great Specific for Hepatis or derangement of the liver, in its most complicated forms. This mod cine has done an immense amount of good in caring this fearful discovere, so common throughout the United States, and as evidence of its efficacy, we will state that it is superseding every other remedy. The demand for this certain cure is apprecedented. Orders for it are coming in from all quarters, and every mail brings something of the following tenor:

Mesure J. Ridd & Co.—We are nearly out of M Lacova Pills. R would be well to keep its supplied, as there is a great demand for the min our place.

OGBER & CLARK.

For rate in New York, wholesale and retail, by C. V. Clickener & Co., No 21 Eurolay-ut, and Boyd & Paul, No. 40 Courtlandt-st. Sold also by all the principal druggists.

Peterson & Humphreys, No. 379 PRITERSON & HUMPHREYS, NO. 5454
Europe and the Auction Rooms, an unsually large and elegant stock of Carpetings, surpassing in brilliancy of colors,
richness of design and finish, anything ever offered in this
market. Many patterns exclusively our own and not to be
found elsewhere. Also the renowned World's Fair Carpet,
in one entire piece, to which we call public attention.

HAIR DYE .- CRISTADORO'S LIQUID HAIR DYE has fairly vanquished all the Empirical concections put forth under the soubriquette of Hair Dyes. The public have a sure guarantee in Christandon's DYE—the guarantee of their dwn eye sight at witnessing at his establishment, No. 6 Astor House, the process of applying it and theefects produced by it, a peerless black or a superb brown in five unimites. It is for sale at the principal Druggiets in the city, and at the proprietor's, No. 6 Astor House.

WATTS'S NERVOUS ANTIDOTE has done me a great deal of good in neuralgia; and my daughter, too, she has been very much benefitted by it; indeed, I would not be without if for anything no, not for the whole world. It is a weaderful medicine—Mrs Ann Hall, No. 216 Riv-ington-st. \$1 dellar per bottle. Depot, No. 102 Nassau-st.

GOURAUD's Liquid Hair Dye is, without exception, the very best ever invented. Equally celebrated is Gourauto's Medicated Soap for curing pimples, freekles, and rheum, flesh worms, telter, sallowness, tan, roadness, chars, chafes, cracks, &c. Poudre Subtile uproofs hair from any part of the bedy. Liquid Vegetable Rouge, Lily White and Hair Restorative, at 67 Walker-st., near Broadway.

OPTICS .- WALDSTEIN & BERKEL, Manufacturing Opticians, No. 451 Broadway. One of our firm his just arrived with a most splendid selection of Opera Glasses and Optical Instruments in general, among which are many articles appropriate for Holiday Presents.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Man afactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, in sure guarantee) or sold, wholeasie and retail, at No 4 Wall-st. Copy the address—beware of installons.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

SEE THIRD PAGE. A.1

Congress.-In Senate, nothing of importance but the resolution conferring the rank of Lieut. General on Gen. Scott, which, after a long debate was passed by a vote of 34 to 12.

In the House the principal question was upon the reference of the Tariff portion of the Mes-sage to the Committee of Ways and Means. This led to a discussion of the various propositions for reducing the revenue, for relieving railroad iron from duty, &c., and finally the original motion of reference was passed.

Col. Ramsay read a paper on Mexico before the Geographical Society last night. It was a minute and interesting geographical view of that country, as far as he had seen it.

Another homicide is recorded in our City department this morning. It appears to

have been accidental. We give, also, details of a fatal occurrence on the Hudson River Railroad.

WAGES OF DIPLOMACY.

We published yesterday the principal portions of a correspondence emanating from our Foreign Ministers in response to inquiries addressed to them by the Secretary of State in regard to the expense of living at the various all in consequence of the inexcusable fail-Courts to which they are accredited.

It will have been perused by our readers, we doubt not, and have afforded them both instruction and amusement. The correspondence is amusing in that it gives us a glimpse of the peculiar characteristics of a large number of our diplomats in respect of a phase of their characters seldom exposed to public view.

By the letters we see, for example, that Mr. LAWRENCE is a liberal off-hand man in his personal expenses, and goes for good living and a high style with a devil-may-care-for-the-expense air which is quite taking. He says he spends over twenty thousand dollars a year. We presume he spent double the sum, for he made a good show of rivaling the British nobility in his entertainments. He could afford it on a private fortune of one or two millions.

Mr. Rives is snug and lugubrious. He declares that the cost of living in Paris in proper

style is dreadfully expensive. We don't know how he discovered this, for we have never understood that he was over liberal in his living. or ever spent a red cent that the most thrifty frugality could save. However, here is his summing up, the aggregate of which is not presented in his letter:

House rent...... \$4,000 Candles, washing and Carriage hire...... 1,400 groceries
 Carriage hire.
 1,400
 groceries
 3,000

 Fuel
 1,200
 Personal expenses
 3,000

 Estables
 3,000

Now, we don't like to intimate anything to the prejudice of our Minister at the Court of Versailles, but really he tells some tough stories. For instance, those long evenings and tallow candles expenses, of which he speaks, stick a little in our crop; and as to ham and chickens, another sad item, we have nothing to say, beyond wondering what the imposts on these commodities can be. Some Virginia hogs, we are sure, could be exported to France at a profit if Mr. Rives's quotations are authentic.

NEIL S. Brown says he lives singly for \$6,000 per annum. He has a family, however, to support at home. As he declares his judgment to be that every Foreign Minister "ought to have a family," he don't hesitate to go for \$12,000 as a fair compensation. He recommended this on the ground that St. Petersburgh is "artificially built and artificially sustained." But what city of Europe is not "artificially" built?

We have no natural productions of this kind on this side the water, and had no idea that Europe was any better off. But Mr. Brown's remark imports that we must be laboring under a mistake. Mr. Brown affectingly observes that no one knows but those who have tried it, the restraint which the present rates of pay imposes." How, then, does he know it? He says he has spent but \$6,000 a year.

Mr. Folsom is very particular in his bill of particulars, as will have been seen. He gives the items, and is solemn in the asseveration that they are true. An extra oath was not necessary to make his declarations believed. He says the Hague is the dearest capital on the Continent. Mr. Rives more than intimates the same thing of Paris, and Mr. Barringer says ditto of Madrid. Indeed, the minister to Spain, in enumerating the "necessaries" of life, all of which he declares are very dear at the Spanish capital, enumerates "water" among the items. Wood he quotes at a cent a pound. We presume that this article would be soaked before the sale, but that the high price of water forbids. But a more ludicrous charge than all, is one he enquierates of getting to the Corporation of the Corporation of the Shiring Fruid, belonging to the Corporation of the Ciry of New-Tork, will be continued This Day, the 22d inst, by Antion VJ B. Blekeker. The sale will commecce precisely at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants Exchange, (Wall-st.)

N. B. The valuable Wharfand Pier property will be sold on Friday, the 24th inst., at the same time and place.

Charge than all, is one he enquierates of getting his carriage from Cadiz to Madrid. This job cost \$300. We can scarcely estimate from this what the land carriage would be of any olject that did not go on wheals. It is a subject too frightful to continue the finderous charge than all, is one he enquierates of getting his carriage from Cadiz to Madrid. This job cost \$300. We can scarcely estimate from this what the land carriage would be of any olject that did not go on wheals. It is a subject too frightful to continue the finderous charge than all, is one he enquierates of getting his carriage from Cadiz to Madrid. This job cost \$300. need not go into further detail. The correspondence is before our readers, who will make their own comments. One aspect it wears, however, to which we must call attention. This is the touching spectacle it affords of the self-denying patriotism of our foreign ministers in consenting to fill places under the Government which compel such heavy drafts upon their private fortunes.

RAILROAD MONOPOLY IN NEW-JERSEY.

The Railroad accommodations and arrangements for public travel, and for carrying the mails between this city and Washington, and particularly between New-York and Philadelphia, are an imposition and an outrage that awaken constant resentment, and calls for emphatic denunciation on the part of the travelling public, as well as from everybody interested in the prompt carriage and delivery of Mail matter. Little complaint is publicly expressed by the sufferers; for the victims who throng the route, though they always spend their time when on the road, in venting the most hearty and copious curses upon the authors of their grievances: vet. they seem, so far as any public complaint goes, to have settled down into a sullen submission to the snail-paced, lazy, and vexatious arrangements of the fat and gorged monopolists who ride and rule the neighboring State of New-

The public agents and advertisements of the New-Jersey Railronds impudently proclaim that passengers will be taken through from New-York to Washington nightly by the train which leaves this City at 5 P. M., and that the passengers which leave here by the 2 P. M. train, viá Amboy, will be set down at Philadelphia in 41 hours, or at 61 P. M.

It has been our fortune to go over the first named line fire times within the last six or eight weeks. On three of these occasions we were planted in Philadelphia after the cars had left that city for Baltimore, with which they should have connected: and on the Sth inst., the last time we went through, we found that the failure to connect had taken place every day during the month; and of course the regular afternoon mail from this City, for the South, had regularly failed at all points south of Philadelphia during this period, and the passengers compelled to lie over.

It may not be generally known to our commercial public, but the fact is, that the Southern mail which leaves here at 5 P.M., does not -usually go through to Washington that night as it purports to, and as it should, but lies over at Philadelphia till the next day, and ure of the cars to reach Philadelphia in time to connect with the Baltimore train. Why the Post-Office Department does not remedy this, we do not know, for we have never asked. The afternoon mail from New-York is now almost uniformly a day behind at Washington, and yet nothing seems to be heard about it, except in vague grumblings in private circles, where the cause seems often not to be understood.

There is no excuse whatever for this delay, and for these mail failures. The cars leave here at 54 P.M., and the cars leave Philadelphia for Baltimore at 104. The distance is less than 90 miles, and five hours are thus left to perform the distance. On any road, not in the hands of a monopoly, the managers would be ashamed to take so much time. But yet the line fails to connect at Philadelphia with the freqency of which we have spoken. The scene at

Philadelphia, nightly, is often ludicrous as well as provoking. The New-York cars manage to arrive ordinarily from five to fifteen minutes too late. The through passengers, who are very often Senators and Representatives, rash from the Camden ferry boat and plunge into the first carriage at hand, with orders to the hackman to drive at full tilt to the Baltimore Dépôt, tempting the drivers by all sorts of prices, from one dollar to five dollars for each passenger, in case of their arrival in time. Almost any night there may be seen a general scramble for carringes, and a general scrub back race from the foot of Walnut to Broad-st., whither the Rosinantes of that staid metropolis are furiously urged, all hot and smoking, at the instance of impatient and generally disappointed passengers, who return growling to the various hotels to remain till next day. That these scenes should take place night after night, with nightly failures and disappointments, and not create a general burst of indignation at the insufferable torpidity, and contemptuous neglect of these Newersey railroad monopolists, is a wonder. But Messrs. Richard F. Stockton, Edwin R. Stevens, and John R. Thompson, the chiefs of the set, seemingly feel assured that they hold that State in their breeches pockets, and that they may trifle with and abuse the patience of the traveling public, and defy everybody interested in rapid mail transportation, with im-

Were these evils not the fruit of overgrown, powerful and defiant corporations, that hold a whole State beneath their feet, we should not thus allude to them, but allow the usual and efficient remedies of free competition to work a cure. But it is a case calling for extraordinary courses. It has been proposed to have Congress establish a railroad post-route between Philadelphia and New-York, and thus construct a rival line without asking permission of New-Jersey, who has chosen to shift not only the burdens of her legitimate taxation upon travelers who are compelled to cross her territory, but to afflict and vex them by needless and rovoking delays. The late Postmaster General, Mr. Hall, examined this proposition and gave a decided opinion that Congress possessed the Constitutional power to establish such a route. We trust that body may take the subject into consideration, and relieve us from the incubus of which we complain.

VICTOR CONSIDERANT.

The following notice, which we translate from the Allgemeine Zeitung of this City, presents an interesting sketch of the position and labors of that distinguished lender of the Associative School, who is now on a visit to the United States:

The overthrow of the St. Simonian School at Paris, was the point, as is well known, from which the prevalence of Fourierism commenced. With the failure of its external success, the whole of the St. Simonian School came to an end, both what was true in it and what was false. The person, who was the first, and that e ter a period of nearly twenty years, to take a lively interest in the ideas of Charles Fourier, was JUST MUIBON, who in the year 1814 attempted to apply them to the "Communal Comptoir." He was sinere and devoted, but did not possess the qualities to promulgate and defend the new system of society. could not succeed, unless a man was found, combining profound conviction with ardent zeal, and the gift of eloquence, demanded by new ideas in order to secure the attention of the public to the question proposed. Such a man was VICTOR CONSIDERANT. His education in the Polytechnic School had accustomed him not merely to follow a rigid calculation, but to appropriate its results as actual truths; the demonstration in figures for Fourier's statements of the subversion of the pres-

ent social institutions as regards the total production was not to be set aside. It was then but a single step to the idea of an Agricultural Association, leading to the practical side of Fourier's theory. Considerant was convinced: formed personal relations with Fourier himself; ideas were exchanged; and the chief points of the school, then in its infancy, were established. After JULES LECHEVALIER (now an exile in London) and ABEL TRANSON were brought into the School, the former lecturing upon its principles in Paris and the other promulgsting them by his pen, Considerant repaired to Metz, where he delivered a course on the theory of Fourier, and subsequently became one of the motive contributors to the Phalanstère or Reforme Industrielle, which appeared at the beginning of 1832.

After the failure of a practical experiment, at the time of which REYBAUD said "There was silence con cerning Charles Fourier," the chief of the later Associative School, took his stand with freshenergy at the head of affairs, collected the scattered remains, and opened a new epoch for the doctrine. Victor Considerant returned to Paris. Young, bold, a fervent and impulsive speaker, he could not persuade himself that the cause which he had embraced and professed as the faith of his whole life was doomed to go down so soon, and with so little effect. He went to work and wrote the book, from which the revival of the Social School is lated, the Destinée Sociale, Exposition Elementaire complete de la Theorie Societaire. In this, he first of all takes hold of the present condition of Society, showing that the perversion of its institutions was the cause of all misery, and that there was no hope of solving the present problem but in a total transformation of Society This work contains Fourier's theory in a comprehensible shape, but surrounded and in fact penetrated by an acute and powerful criticism of the whole social indus trial and political condition of France. Considerant thus started the Social School anew, and from him dates the progressive importance of Fourierism.

On the 11th of Dec, 1835, he delivered before the Congress Historique' his celebrated lecture on the True position of Fourierism in respect to the Religious and Philosophical Convictions of the Time," which he afterwards sent forth from the press, and which, at that time, caused so much sensation. The Gatette de France and the Univers attacked it with extreme violence. The discussion was pervaded by the spirit of progress, without being absolutely tied down to the dogmas of Fourier's School. This direction has always maintained by Considerant, and it is this which been ained an always increasing number of adherents from nong the best youthful intellects to the higher and more abstract portions of social science. Entering upon this field, it contains a germ, which, though still at a distance from its true development, is alone able to secure its future. Not less important is the second side, which the

ocial School prevents in relation to the times. By the Revolution of July, not merely the political condition, but also the political consciousness of the French people was thrown into confusion on all sides. Each man followed only himself, claiming the liberty to enforce his convictions by every variety of method. Thus arose the secret unions of Republicans and Communists, smidst the public relations of the ever changing struggle of parties, which were soon turned into factions, vying with each other for the possession of power. Nowhere was peace, nowhere ecurity—the most important interests were neglected for questions of party-the welfare of the country was notoriously turned into a game. Disturbances arose at several points, as at Paris, Lyons, Mühlhausen. Then the public sentiment gradually began to react against ese merely political movements and to become weary of them. People no longer wanted Revolution, and ad dressed themselves to other problems. The idea of naterial welfare emerged fro m the back ground, presenting its claims in opposition to political movements. But those who took up this direction were in want of an organ, possessing an independent life, and a repre-centative of material necessities among the new parties demending a Republic, Legitimacy, a Constitution and the Press. For such a position no one was betterfitted then the Secial School which has always acknowledged the principle that the improvement of the social condition was the true problem of the time, without also perceiving the impossibility of such an improvement xcept in a free political State. Here also Considerant became the leading spokesman, taking his stand for the first time in decided opposition both to the Liberals and Conservatives, who displayed no other desire than to see an exclusive form of Government with a place in it for themselves. Considerant had found the points, which were sought by the general demand for criticism and system, and took possession of them in the name of Fourier. But we must here do justice to the elastic spirit of the school, which is by no means inclined to intrench itself under the dogmas of a master-it acknowledges the possibility of progress, the necessity of meas uring with its principles the events of the day, and fairly uniting all in every field. Considerant was the first who gave this political direction to the Social School, which enabled it on a sudden to take such a strong stand at the side of the social parties of 1848, no merely as a theoretical school, but as a political power.

The career of Considerant from that time is too well known to those who have watched the social movements of the last three or four years, to need any com ment in this place. It is sufficient to have maintained his early influence in respect to the social movements of the last ten years. His observations in the United States will still more forcibly show him the importance of combining political action with social aspirations since the conviction will be forced upon him that there no well-founded hope of a possible realization except in a democratic State. FRANCE AND REPUBLICAN LIBERTY .- The

Richmond Examiner, a leading oracle of Virginia ' Democracy,' makes the following comments on the Imperial transformation in France. They seem to us exceedingly flippant, superficial and unjust. France never really voted away her liberty. She was robbed of it by surprise and with a pistol at her breast by each Imperial villain in his turn. The Elections by which the power of either was confirmed are sheer farces, managed by Imperial satellites from first to last, with the Press muzzled, the Telegraph monopolized, the Country in the hands of Two Millions of Tax-eaters and the vote as officially declared just what the headburglars and their accomplises saw fit to declare it .- But hear The Examiner :

Louis Napoleon is Napoleon III., with an "Immensumanimity"—seven millions of Frenchmen voting for the Empire, and some two hundred thousand against it Louis Aspoteon is Aspoteon in Annual and annual manifer by manimity—seven millions of Frenchmen voting for the Empire, and some two hundred thousand against it. We teel no regret at the event. A Republic is an impossible institution for a Celtic people. The idea is not normal. A republic has always been a bad government for them. Indeed, it is a miserable form of government for them. Indeed, it is a miserable form of government for them. Indeed, it is a miserable form of government for say race whose domestic habits and sentiments do not realize the principle of individual right. A republic is a very suitable form for the public power to assume, where the institution of the family prevails;—that is to say, where every man is the independent lord of his household and his property—beyond and above the interference of law and government. When this circle is clearly traced around each individual, impassable by the public may be wisely left to the will of a majority. But this idea of individual superiority—this principle of sacred individual right—is not indeginous in the Celtic races, and never will obtain great strength in the Celtic races, and never will obtain great strength in the Celtic mind! Consequently, among that people, a republic will always mean more or less the uncontrolled and illimitable will of the majority. Such a government is the greatest and mast troublesome of all tyrannies. The despotem of a single master is much more tolerable and safe. Hence monarchy, in one form or other, has always been the natural government of Celtic nations—and forever their recort from the turnoil and bloodshed and outrage of Celtic republics. The form in which it will now exist in France is certainly the best and most rational form it can take. The monarch makes no pretence to right divine, religious munmeries, oils, charms or conjunations. The monarchy rests upon the people's choice and the sword. Those arguments are both in telligible. Hence, though we think contemptuously of Louis Napoleon, we regard the Napoleonic

Some speculation is affoat in respect to the effect of the death of both the President and Vice President. The Constitution provides no further than this; that on the death of the President, the Vice President shall fill his place. It provides further, however, that on the death of both, Congress shall appoint one of its own officers to discharge the functions of President. Acting under this power, Congress did, in 1792, enact that in the event of the demise of both President and Vice President, a new election for these Officers should be held in the following December, and that the President and Vice President then elected should hold their offices for four years from the 4th of March next ensuing. It further provided that in the interim between the death of one President and the election of another, the President of the Senate pro tempore shall serve as President; and in case of a vacancy in that office, that the functions of the Chief Magistrate shall devolve upon the Speaker of the House. Beyoud this, no provision is made.

MURDERS AT PETERSBURG, VA .- The Petersburg Intelligencer, of Monday, gives the particulars of an autrage of more than ordinary horror, which occurred on Sunday in that city. Some days since a man by the name of Sadler was committed to the Petersburg fail on a charge of slave stealing, and locked up with John Jones, a horse thief, and Boyle, an Irishman. Sunday morning, after furnishing these prisoners with their breakfast, two of the guards of the jail turned away to do the same for the colored prisoners in an opposite cell, leaving the former at liberty to come into the passage. Just as the officers were locking the door of the negro cell, Sadler, who had previously told his companions that he intended to gain his liberty at all hazards and Jones rushed out of the passage and locked the officers in. Sadler, who had a six-barreled pistol in his possession, by what means does not appear, shot a negro, George, a servant in the jail, and rushed to the uter door, which he ordered Joel Sturdevant, standing by it, to unlock under penalty of being shot. Mr. S. stepped askle and Sadler shot him dead. He then, accompanied still by Jones, fled from the prison. They soon after separated, Janes going to Chesterfield, where he was soon after arrested and brought back. Sadler went to Prince George County, where he was caught by a Mr. Ledbetter. He refused to return to Petersburg, on which Mr. L. told him, "I will shoot you if you don't Sadler replied: "Charley, I love you and will not hurt you"-raised his pistol to his head, snapped it twice in effectually, but the third time a bullet passed through his brain and he fell dead. George, the colered man, lies in a very precarious situation. A letter was found in Sadler's pocket to his children, leaving them the few dollars (33) which he had left, with some good advice, and a request for some acquaintances to

FELL DEAD .- Edward Lally, of No. 95 Fourth-st , employed in raising cotton at No. 233 Westlast evening, at 5 o'clock. He was taken to the Fifth Ward Station-house by Officer Martin. The Coroner will be notified this morning to hold an inquest. The deceased is 41 years of age, and has no

E. A. Hubbard, of Plymouth, has been elected Clerk of the New-Hampshire House of Repre-sentatives, in place of Thos. J. Whipple.

Hon. Ira Perley delivers a eulogy on the late Daniel Webster before the New Hampshire Legislature to-day.

The Editors of The Harrisburg Demorat, Mesers. Weaver and Orth, have been held to bail in the sum of \$6,000 to answer the charge of publishing a libel on Mr. George Bergner.

BY TELEGRAPH

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Botter sta

Prometions in the Navy.

Washington, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852

In Executive session of the Senate, te-day, a great number of promotions in the Navy were made, and two new Pursers were confirmed. The lat of promotions has been lying over since last session, on account of Capt. Dale's being overslaughed. His death, last week, removed the difficulty. The list embrace officers from Midshipmen to Captains, and advances Assistant Surgeons.

From the South-The Mexican Revolution BALTIMORE, Tuesday, December 21, 1832 One mail from New-Orleans arrived this morn ing, leaving the latest still due.

The papers confirm the report that the city of

Tampice had pronounced against the Mexican Government.

Galveston dates to the 10th inst. had been reived at New-Orleans. The revolution in Victoria was still going on.

Two attacks had been made by the regular troops on the revolutionary forces, in both of which the former were repulsed. On the 13th ultime they attacked Vistoria but were driven back with the loss of their arillers, leaving the town still in possession of the revolutionists. Cholera has again made its appearance in Lawrence Toxes.

vacca, Texas.

Mr. Ritchie has been elected printer to the Virginia Legislature.

From Pernambuco. The brig William Price has arrived at the

port with Pernambuco dates to the 231 ult. The plan was healthy, and the growing crops looked well. Segars were arriving. No New-York vessels were in par Presentation of Plate to the Superintendent of the Capitol Extension. The laborers upon the Capitol Extension.

Washingron, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 182

The laborers upon the Capitol Extension in
evening presented their late Superintendent, Mr. Strag
with an elegant service of plate. Interesting speeds
were made by Gen. Stevens, of Albany, and Major 1.

The Bultimore and Ohio Railroad. BALTINGES, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1831 The \$2,500,600 before reported as about to The \$2,500,000 before reported as about to be expended by the Baltimore and Onio Railroad Capany, in laying down a double track and in parchasis locamotives and cars, is intended to accommodate as coal trade. The President of the Company has called meeting of representatives of all the Cumberiand Col Companies to be held in this city on the 3d of Januar next, for the purpose of advising in reference to the best mode of developing the coal trade.

We have no mail to-night South of Richmond.

Fire and Loss of Life-The Weather, &c. Boston, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852. Yesterday afternoon the dwelling house of

Mr. J. Smith, near Newburyport, was burned, and a daughter of Mr. Smith, blind, and 28 years of aga, pecished in the themes. A child, three years old, was also badly burned.

Snow and sleet has been falling in this city all day. The storm ceased this evening, and now, 90 clock the weather is clear and cold.

The Burning of the Steamer Martha Washington—Serious Charges against some Cin-

Cincinnati, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1852.
Three men, named Chapin, (of the late firm Three men, named Chapin, (of the late firm of Filley & Chapin, shoe dealers.) William Kissane, (of the firm of Smith & Kissane, pork merchant) and—Chandler, were arrested in this city yesterday's the U. S. Marshal, charged with swinding, marder and arren; in obtaining insurance policies by false bills of leding, signed by the officers of the steamer Marka Washington, which was burned about the let of February lest on the Mississippi River. They are also charged with setting firs to the boat, thereby causing the loss of some sixteen lives, and with not having shipped the goods specified in the bills of lading upon which they obtained the insurances. There are four or fire other parties implicated who live in other parts of the country, and is, whose arrest arrangements in I bear made to be carried out simultaneously with thele made here yesterday.

Attempted Bribery.

John Welsh was yesterday held to bail in the sum of \$1,500 for attempting to bribe Frederick Res, a member of the Legislature and the County Board, is vete in favor of allowing the Camden Ferry Company to charge a tell upon bosts passing through Windma' Island.

Awful Tragedy.

Awful Tragedy.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1822.

The Baltimore Sun has a letter from Peterburgh, Va., stating that Benjamin Sadler, (charged sakidnapping) and another prisoner named Jones, hat sailed their keeper and locked him in a cell. They are crossed the prison yard, when Joel Sturdivant and as gro man attempted to stop them, and were both as dead by Sadler. The citizens started in pursuit of prisoners and succeeded in capturing Jones, but had blew his own brains out.

XXXIID CONGRESS SECOND SESSION SENATE ... WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 21, 182

Mr. Summer presented a petition from the American Peace Society in favor of the arbitrational disputes.

On motion, a Committee of Conference we redppointed on the disagreeing votes of the two

bill granting a pension to the widow of Gas Mr. Donge (Iowa) gave notice that at a

early day he would move to take up the Hone Mr. WELLER submitted a resolution, whis was agreed to, calling upon the Secretary of the later for the reason why certain documents relating to the Boundary Commission, called for last March, led to been communicated to the Senate.

Mr. Rusz offered a resolution directs

that the Scoretary pay to Mr. Merriwether his pay n ileage up to December 18. Laid over. Mr. Brooks introduced a bill repealing

'sws now in force imposing duties on rails ferred. The joint resolution authorizing the Pa dent to confer the rank of Lieutenant-General

tary services was taken up.
Mr. Shields said this was not a new que Two years ago a similar proposition passed the de-and was lost in the House. He was in favor of it s act of justice, military justice, to General Scott. Committee so considered it, and reported it. Thes lution does not confer the rank upon General Scott. lution does not considered it, and reported it. Assistante—Congress has no such power—but it was understood that the creation of the rank was intenfor him. Of all the officers who were engaged it is made in the officers who were engaged it is made in the creation of the rank was intenfor him. Of all the officers who were engaged it is ervices. His subordinates nearly all received was not received additional rank or additional paying services. His subordinates nearly all received was tank was intended to be conferred on him as ple justice for his glorious services. This silevorable opportunity for so doing. The uniformly could do it. Power ought to be generous, as we could do it. Power ought to be generous, as we never was a victor more generous than Scotting The resolutions of the Peace Society had been preded today, in which they say there will be no man and the country owed more to the Army that is Peace Societies. No army in the world was say a serving than ours. They were scattered aposite from the country of the country successfully through the glorious wars, from Lexington to Mexico, and a single from Vera Bruz to Mexico. The history there was nothing more glorious than the maniferm Vera Bruz to Mexico. The history of the serving than ours. slorious wars, from Lexington to Mexico, and as history there was nothing more glorious than the narifrem Vera Bruz to Mexico. The history of the war had never yet been correctly written. No silary event had ever taken place equal to the capture of the Cruz, the taking of Cero Gordo and the conquest of the City of Mexico. An army of six thousand as in the midst of a nation of seven millions of enemies with army of 20,000 men in their front successfully reduced a city of 200,000 souls, and, to the honor of the learn of that victorious army be it said that life and properly were better protected while that army was there had they had been since the downfall of Montezums.

Mr. Cass said when this subject was been us some months since, I had insuperable objections, is

Mr. Cass said when this subject was been us some months since, I had insuperable objection, as o expressed myself, to the form in which it was need. The bill, as originally introduced, created between the floatenent General, and rendered a permanent part of our military establishment. I utterly opposed to such an arrangement, and desired a office to be a temporary one, to be limited to the colon which seemed to red der it proper. I proposed amendment, which had in view this object, and argue the determination to support the measure if it we adopted, and vote against it if it were rejected. It bill now before us embraces the principle of my amendment, providing that the law shall terminate when office has been once filled and become vacan, as shall therefore cheerfully give it my support. Jee ject of this proposition is well understood by the Sea and the country, and I shall confine myself rather to explanation of general views then to any specific of tions made here or elsewhere. That object is to prove mode in which an appropriate mark of public apprehenced in the bill itself, because being a legitive measure all we can do in our legislative capacity to create the grade, leaving to the appointing power fill it upon its own responsibility. We may, of course we among them, have adopted the policy, the justice, deed, of conferring rewards for distinguished milies.